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# Salisbury Banner.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

VOL. VIII

SALISBURY, N. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1861.

NO. 60.

THE  
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J. J. STEWART,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## THE GRAVES WHERE LOVED ONES SLEEP.

Gently blow, sweet winds of Summer,  
O'er the graves where loved ones sleep;  
Streamlets flow with silent murmur,  
Pale, soft star, your vigils keep  
Flowers, with your richest fragrance,  
Bloom in all your colors fair;  
Wild birds, singing in the forest,  
Go and chaunt your music there.

Fair as ye, ye woodland blossoms,  
Were the forms now sleeping low;  
Bat, from earth's dark, restless bosom,  
Weary, long, they sighed to go;  
Weary of this life's dull shadows,  
Weary of its griefs and pains,  
Longing for the peaceful meadows  
Where eternal beauty reigns.

Soon Death came—pale, silent reaper;  
Touched each form with swift decay;  
Soon we laid each white-robed sleeper  
'Neath the valley sod away;  
Gently as the light at even  
Fading from the purple west,  
Their pure spirits passed to heaven,  
Home of happiness and rest.

Radiant morn, fling down your blushes;  
Silver moon beam softly there;  
Streamlets, laugh in low, sweet gushes  
Breathe your requiems, balmy air,  
Angels, from your clime so holy,  
Down on golden pinions sweep,  
Bending o'er their graves so lonely,  
Guard our loved ones while they sleep!

## ADDITIONAL FROM THE SEA COAST.

An Extra from the Norfolk 'Day Book,' dated Tuesday evening, furnishes the following additional particulars of the engagement at Chickacoquio Island:

The steamer Junaluska, Capt. Slacum, arrived here early this morning from Roanoke Island.—Capt. Slacum brings us a full confirmation of the news in regard to the Chickacoquio expedition, and the breaking up of the enemy's camp at that place, together with additional particulars.

The expedition for this purpose left Roanoke Island on Tuesday, at midnight, and consisted of the steamers Curlew, the flag-ship of Commodore Lynch, Raleigh, Fanny, and Junaluska, and the transports Empire and Cotton Plant, with detachments of the 3rd Georgia and North Carolina Regiments.

They arrived off Chickacoquio at 7 o'clock in the morning, and commenced landing the Georgia Regiment, under cover of the guns of the fleet, which laid too far from the shores, and not in a position to prevent the Yankees from retreating.

The 20th Indiana Regiment was drawn up on shore preparatory to giving our forces battle, probably to frighten them off, but, seeing the determined action of our forces towards landing, the cowardly whelps took to their heels down towards Hatteras, leaving everything, even their private wardrobes, papers, &c. This example of gallantry was set them by their Colonel, who put spurs to his horse and was the swiftest of the whole pack.

Our entire fleet, except the transports Cotton Plant, then moved their position to Hatteras Light-house, in order to intercept the retreat of the Yankees, but it coming up dark before they could commence landing, and the want of sufficient boats to make an expeditious landing, the Yankees made their escape to the fort at Hatteras.

The Georgia troops, from the Cotton Plant, having effected a landing, put out down the beach in pursuit of the flying Yankees, but they being entirely too fleet of foot for them, escaped to Hatteras Lighthouse, where they were reinforced.

At the time of the retreat of the Yankees, had it been high tide, they would not have escaped, as the sand was of such a nature as to utterly

preclude the possibility of running, save below the high-water mark. Our men had to drag their field howitzers through this sand twelve miles—that is from Chickacoquio to Hatteras Light; and during the chase, one member of the Georgia Regiment died from exhaustion in pursuing the Yankees. His remains were brought to this city by the Junaluska.

A sergeant-major of the Indiana Regiment shot the horse of Col. Wright, of the Georgia Regiment, from under him, which appeared to be the only evidence of bravery evinced by the whole party. Col. Wright captured this man, and for his bravery treated him very courteously.

On Saturday morning, the Federal steamer Monticello appeared off the position at which our forces had encamped for the night, and shelled the beach.

Our forces captured a large barge—built for the New York Zouaves. She will carry one hundred men, and is intended for landing troops on the coast, together with forty prisoners, all the camp equipage, tents, and provisions for ten days. They even left their private baggage.

The steamer Raleigh went into Kennebec to examine some vessels supposed to be full of provisions, but were found to be empty. On her appearance in that direction a Federal steamer, loaded down with men, emerged from Hatteras Inlet for the purpose of giving the Raleigh battle, but their nerve failed them on seeing the determined disposition of the Raleigh to give them battle; so they turned tail and ran back under the protection of Hatteras Inlet.

The occupation of "Live Oak Camp," the name of their camp at Chickacoquio, was for the avowed purpose of attacking Roanoke Island, Hatteras Inlet being too far from the Island for successful sortie.

These Yankee troops had not been long from Cockeysville. Md., as letters found in their possession are directed to that point, and are of a very late date.

## A WORLD IN TROUBLE.

The world is in trouble. Nations are convulsed; thrones are trembling; Governments are agitated; people are excited, and the whole social organization of civilization appears to be sensitively influenced by some strange influence premonitory of a great change. Let us take a glance at the facts:

Despite all rumors to the contrary, Pope Pius IX is really dying. A sleep is overcoming him from which nothing will probably awaken him except the trumpet of eternity. Count Cavour, his arch-antagonist, has just gone before him.—The Sultan of Turkey has also passed away.—The Chinese Emperor is admitted to be on his death-bed, and the rebel army at the gates of Peking. Louis Napoleon has been attacked by disease. The Queen of Austria has been given up as beyond the reach of medicine. The Empress of France is ill. The Queen of Great Britain, it is positively asserted in private circles, is exhibiting traces of that mental aberration which is hereditary in her family.

Let us now add to this catalogue of sceptered ills, that the Papal States, at the decease of Pionono, will probably be handed over to Victor Emanuel, King of Italy. That Francis, late Dictator of Naples, only awaits the event to form a reactionary movement of his partisans—a movement in which the exiled Dukes will join, to recover if possible, their lost dominions. That Venetia is pausing for that movement of disorder to assert her claim to independence. That Hungary is equally on the eve of a revolution, and Poland following its example. That Spain is again menacing Morocco. That France and Austria are preparing for another conflict, as a sequel to the treaty of Villafranca. That England, France, and Spain are now threatening Mexico. That one portion of St. Domingo has already lost its freedom, and that the other bids fair to follow. That the petty States of South America are nearly all engaged in civil war, and that the great North American Republic of the United States is absolutely struggling for life, a prey to domestic discord of the most serious proportions.

What is this but a picture of a world in disorder—a world preparing itself, as it were, for some gigantic and social metamorphosis which no man may comprehend and which the visionary resort to prophecy to interpret? It may be the prelude, a few may say, to that overwhelming organ which is to introduce the millennium. It may

be, alas! the handwriting upon the wall which betokens the downfall of free institutions through out the globe. It may be, let us rather hope, a token of that coup de grace to despotism which events are about to precipitate, in order to give the spirit of human liberty one more chance to fold its weary wings over all mankind.—N. Y. News.

## INDISCRETION OF THE PRESS.

The publication of a newspaper, it must be admitted, is at all times attended with great labor and responsibility. It is true, in the piping times of peace, when everything flows along smoothly, the editor may be excused for indulging somewhat his fancy and imagination—something rich and rare, with a dash of romance, is perhaps expected. A sensation article now and then is quite the thing. Even a little scandal, with more gossip and tattle, may be excused and passed off as something smart. If the editor, under any circumstances, happens to commit a blunder, why, "nobody's hurt" but himself, and he simply pays the penalty by being laughed at for his folly. At any rate, the penalty is seldom more than a cracked head and bloody nose, and never worse than coffee and pistols for two. This may not be very pleasant, but it happens so frequently that editors soon get used to it.

But be this as it may, under no circumstance can the publication of a newspaper be said to be a "labor of love." Of all occupations it requires the most vigilant attention and the exercise of the soundest discretion. If it be true, then that this constant vigilance, tact and self-reliance are required of an editor in times of peace and tranquility, how much greater must be the labor and responsibility attending the publication of a paper in these stirring times of war and excitement. You may rely upon it, that the labor of editing in the present posture of affairs is attended with unusual and extraordinary embarrassments.—The difficulty consists not so much in knowing what to publish as what not to publish. Even the truth is not at all times to be told. Its suppression may not only become a duty, but even the suggestion of a falsehood may be justifiable. To deceive and mislead the enemy seeking your own destruction, is certainly fair and legitimate. The editor must learn, therefore, not only what to say, but what not to say. And when he does write, he must write what he knows and know what he writes. To publish and tell that which may enure to the benefit of the enemy, and lead to the destruction of his friends, it is highly criminal, however pure and innocent the motives. It is his very innocence that is blamed.

GOOD FOR THE THIRSTY SOLDIER.—Extreme thirst is one of the most severe trials the active soldier has to encounter. During a long march, and on the field of a long and hotly contested battle, he is often almost overcome with fatigue and thirst. An old frontiersman, who has had much experience on the Western borders and on the plains, suggests to us the following as the best remedy and preventive of thirst that has ever been discovered: After a meal take the coffee grounds, boil them over again, and pour it off into your canteen and let it cool for your next march. It is not only nutritive and stimulating, but it will quench the thirst more effectually than water. It will go two or three times as far as water. Also, take the coffee grounds after being thus used, dry them, and put them in your pocket, and chew them at intervals on the march, or during any arduous service, and they will likewise repress thirst, and satiate greatly the cravings of hunger. This course has been tried with the most gratifying results, and is worthy of a trial by every soldier in the service.—Memphis Avalanche.

FREMONT'S BIOGRAPHY.—The Columbus (Ohio) Statesman published, in 1856, the following as "Col. Fremont's Biography."

"A son without a father—a husband without a wedding—a millionaire without a dollar—a statesman without a speech—a legislator almost without a vote—a military chieftain without a battle. Make room for Col. Fremont—the gentleman who is never in the right place at the right time." The Statesman now thinks Fremont a great, good patriot! Times change, and men change with them. But, Fremont will be "the right man in the place" when Gen. Jeff. Thompson or Gen. Price captures his bastard body; and that time may be near at hand, unless he shortly makes Manassas speed from Missouri.

## WARLIKE WIT.

From the New York Express.  
AWFUL ATROCITY.

W. H. R., LL. D., i. e. LIES LIKE THE D—.

Somebody suggests cutting off from the South their supply of quinine. Capital idea, says Profundissimus, we'll stop their physic, and make them die a natural death.

No more quinine—let 'em shake;  
No Spalding's pills—let their heads ache;  
No morphine—let 'em lie awake;  
No mercury let the rebels take,  
Though fever all their vitals bake;  
No nitre-drops, their heat to slake;  
No splinters, though their necks they break;  
And, above all, no Southern rake  
Shall have his "wine for stomach's sake,"  
Till full apology they make.

A lady should discard a lover that she can't influence. She shouldn't keep a beau that she can't bend.

If you want to have a man for your friend never get the ill will of his wife. Public opinion is made up of the average prejudices of womankind.

What the Right Reverend General Polk wants—A white choker.

Latest Revise of "Great Expectations"—Geo. B. McClellan.

Seems to be "A British Subject"—The cotton question.

Came out all Right in the Long Run—Our volunteers.

A Bad Kind of Tool to Reap Laurels with—Sickles.

A Garrison Attacked—The Judge of King's County by the newspapers.

West-Pointers—A great demand for the pure breed now.

"Sapper and Miners" accompany every well appointed army; but according to the Southern rebel newspapers, they have so many boys in their companies it would be more appropriate to say that their regiments were composed of sap-heads and minors.

A new "Ghost Guard"—The patriotic keepers of Greenwood Cemetery are organizing a company under this title.

Said to be not Deep—Secretary Welles.

The only Precedent for the Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus—President Lincoln.

Large Allowances to be made for—The short Cummings of The World.

De-Kay-ing—The practice of giving passes across the Potomac.

Gets High Sometimes—Professor Lowe.

"From the German"—Lager beer.

Question for the Sporting Papers—Can we find any account of the "Lowell Mills" in "Boxiana?"

What takes too many of our brave soldiers to the rear of the army? The die-arrhrrear!

Secession Bravery in Missouri—Fool-hardie!

The kind of nets which our soldiers at Fort Pickens should use to make secessionists dance—Bayo-nets for cast-a-nets.

Appropriate order for cross-eyed soldiers—"Right oblique!"

General Hill is in charge of the Northern portion of our coast, with his head-quarters at Washington. Things are assuming a better aspect, and a feeling of security is gaining ground, while that of apathy is gone, and is succeeded by activity, energy, and preparation. Hatteras will prove to Lincoln a barren victory. In truth, however, it has already served its purpose in being paraded at the North as a brilliant achievement, wherewithal to revive the drooping spirits of the North and divert attention from the long list of Federal failures elsewhere.—Wilmington Journal.

THE HELLS OF RICHMOND.—The Examiner says that there is a terrible nuisance sprung up in Richmond, in many gaming establishments. "There is said to be now in the city a sufficient number of gamblers to form a regiment. It would be an excellent idea to impress these 'soldiers of fortune,' giving them the alternative of the war or the Penitentiary."



# THE SEMI-WEEKLY BANNER.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1861.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JEFFERSON DAVIS**  
OF MISSISSIPPI.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**ALEX. H. STEPHENS,**  
OF GEORGIA.

FOR CONGRESS  
**WILLIAM LANDER,**  
OF LINCOLN.

## Electoral Ticket.

We approve of the following ticket which appeared in the *Charlotte Bulletin* of the 14th instant, as it is a matter of little importance who are our electors:

### STATE AT LARGE.

\*Wm. B. Rodman, of Beaufort,  
Haywood Guion, of Lincoln.

### DISTRICTS.

1. John Pool, of Pasquotank,
2. \*H. F. Bond, of Lenoir,
3. \*L. W. Humphrey, of Onslow,
4. Jesse G. Shepherd, of Cumberland,
5. Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren,
6. Hon. D. S. Reid, of Rockingham,
7. \*A. G. Foster, of Randolph,
8. \*J. M. Long, of Cabarrus,
9. Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell,
10. A. W. Woodfin, of Buncombe.

The names marked thus (\*) have been selected by the people they represent. The others might be subject to the action of their people.

## One by One They are Quitting the Field.

The fact that most of our late prominent and useful public men are one by one, withdrawing from the theatre of public life is too significant to be passed over in silence. We do not intend to write an article on the subject, but simply to call public attention to the existing state of affairs. Rufin and Craig, Cingman and Avery, Bragg and Reid, Winslow and Person, Saunders and Erwin, Ashe and Shaw, Branch and Venable, Shepherd and Hill, and a host of others whose names and deeds are in history's keeping—all these gentlemen, to whom the people, in past days, were accustomed and inclined to look up to for counsel and guidance, have either retired into private life, in disgust at the machinations of trading politicians, or have been ruthlessly proscribed by the artifices and tricks of (perhaps) the honest but misguided enemies of popular rights. The old State rights guard in North Carolina is rapidly dwindling away, their numbers being decimated at every revolution of the political wheel. We ask the reader to run over the list we have named, and the stirring events of past years will recall to his memory dozens of other names equally brilliant on the page of our political history, and to ask himself where are they? Echo answers, where are they?

The above, from the *State Journal*, is a serious fact, that cannot fail to impress the mind of every reflecting man with deep concern. The leading men of the State have been crowded out by the cry of no party, and their places are to be occupied by men of whom the people have never heard unless it was in the capacity of a third or fourth rate lawyer, or a blatant neighborhood partizan. Such men as these, the poltroons who cry no party, would have to represent North Carolina in the Confederate Congress. How long will the people keep their eyes closed to the low cunning and party trickery of a few demagogues who are endeavoring to retrieve their fallen fortunes and gain popularity by pandering to the worst passions of brave men? Let them awake from their lethargy all over the State, enter their protest against such base intrigue, and send the best and most experienced men to Congress.

## True Patriotism.

A. D. Hart, a soldier in Gen. McCulloch's army, of Missouri, writes to his brother in this county, he says: "Our regiment fares badly, sometimes nothing to eat and nothing to sleep on, and having been in service about six months, we have not received any money yet, and I suppose we will not, but if we can whip the Yankees out that will be pay enough. I think we can do it, but there will be a great deal of fighting to do in Missouri." This is a fair sample of Southern patriotism unsurpassed by our revolutionary fathers. When will the North open their eyes to the folly and futility of their vain attempt at subjugation?

## North Carolina Sixth.

We are glad to learn from a private source, that the North Carolina Sixth Regiment is now enjoying good health, though some of its members are in need of necessary articles of clothing, to shield them against the cold winds to which they are so much exposed.

For the Banner.

The ladies of Franklin Church and vicinity, held a meeting on the 6th September, for the purpose of making contributions to the soldiers from Rowan. There were ninety pair of socks and four blankets contributed. It was then agreed by them that their contributions be sent to Capt. James A. Craigie's Co., and W. R. Fraley and S. S. Trott, were appointed a committee to forward the same.

SALISBURY, Sept. 15th, 1861.

Capt. J. A. Craigie: The ladies of Franklin Church have contributed a number of socks and blankets for the soldiers, and have unanimously agreed that they be sent to your company, and agreeably to their instructions we now have the honor to transmit them, together

with their compliments to yourself and the brave men under your command.

Very respectfully,

W. R. FRALEY,  
S. S. TROTT.

Capt. Craigie being absent, the following reply was received from his first Lieutenant:

CAMP HILL, 3d Brigade, Sept. 28, 1861.

Messrs W. R. Fraley and S. S. Trott:

Sirs: The bag of blankets and socks which the ladies of Franklin Church and vicinity, so kindly contributed to Capt. Craigie's company was duly received, and you may be sure much appreciated by all. Allow me to return the said ladies my kindest thanks in behalf of Capt. Craigie's company.

Very respectfully,

J. T. ROSEBOROUGH,  
6th Reg. N. C. S. T., Bristol Station, Va.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From the *Charlotte Bulletin*.

### FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12.—A Naval Engagement began this morning at 3:45, at the head of the Passes, and it lasted one hour. At 9 o'clock it was renewed.

The following Message has been received by the Naval Department from the Commander of the Fleet, Commodore Hollins:

FORT JACKSON, 2, P. M.—Last night I attacked the Blockaders with my little Fleet, and succeeded after a very short struggle in driving all of them aground, except the *Preble*, which I sunk. I also took a prize from them, and after I got them fast in the sand peppered them well.

No casualties occurred on our side.

Our success was complete.

### SECOND DISPATCH.

The enemy's force is represented at about 40 guns and 1000 men, while our Mosquito Fleet carried only 16 guns and 300 men.

It is reported that our Iron Steamer sunk the *Preble* by running her steel prow into her.

Ccm. Hollins will arrive in this city this evening.

### FROM KENTUCKY.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 11.—A special Dispatch to the Louisville Journal, dated Bowling Green, 8th inst. says:

Sherman has succeeded Sumpter Anderson in command.

Large bodies of troops are passing through Louisville to Muldrough's Hill.

Fifteen Southerners whipped seventy-five of the enemy at East Cave City, killing 3 men and capturing 30 horses.

One Southerner was mortally wounded.

Post-Master-General Blair has gone to St. Louis to look into Fremont's case.

### FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 12.—Voluntary contributions for the Army continue to be reported in Richmond.

Large contributions from Mississippians were received to day, amounting to \$130,000, in value. Also, contributions from other States, of considerable value.

### FROM RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Oct. 11.—The condition of Gen. Wise last night was regarded exceedingly critical.

Andrew J. McLemore, of Memphis, Tenn. was accidentally drowned here on Wednesday night.

No more Passports will be granted to persons to leave the Confederacy, who leave their families here.

Contributions to the army are unabated. One donation acknowledged to day from George Kellogg, amount to \$15,000 worth of Clothing, for the Georgia Regiments.

Mr. Kellogg was placed in charge of the Goods to deliver them with other donations from several Counties and he kept with his trust until he reached Richmond.

Several hundred carloads of voluntary contributions, from different States, for the Army, are deposited at various Stations and Railways leading to Richmond, and great efforts are being made to convey them forward, as they have been delayed by the washing away of Bridges and other causes.

RICHMOND, Oct. 11.—9 p. m.—Reports are in circulation, but not credited, that the Federals have attacked Evansport and other points on the Potomac.

The Macon Convention will be fully attended by Delegates from all the cotton States. It is believed over 400 Delegates will be present.

Advices from Fredericksburg state that heavy firing was heard up the Potomac at 3 and again at 9 o'clock this morning. The first was caused by the Batteries opening on a Tug which under the cover of night had burnt a Boat. The Damage to the tug is not known.

The last firing is unexplained. Each lasted about 30 minutes.

"BIG INJAN ME!"—We fired the following specimen of Yankee gasconade in the N. Y. "Herald":

After the War.—At the conclusion of this war we shall have in the field over three hundred thousand veteran soldiers; and our navy will comprise over five hundred ships of war, and we shall have a naval brigade of about fifty thousand men. Let European governments be careful, then, how they treat us during the continuance of this war, for when we have settled our domestic troubles the slightest word of insult or provocation may let loose upon Canada and Cuba this terrible force, and sweep the last vestige of monarchial rule from the continent.

## THANKS.

For the Banner.

The ladies of the Soldiers Aid Society, adopt this method of tendering their thanks to Mr. A. Benoini, for 1 barrel; Mr. Dan. Shaver, two, and Mr. H. Sprague, two, in which to pack kroust for the soldiers.

By order of Society.

N. O. WILKINSON, Sec'y.

## LIST OF ARTICLES CONTRIBUTED.

Mrs. Andrew Murphy, 3 blankets, 2 pillows and 4 slips, for her brother; Mrs. E. Bringle, 9 pair socks, and 2 pair socks and 1 pair drawers, for her son John; Mrs. M. Miller, 2 pair socks; Miss Sarah Jackson, 1 pair socks; Mrs. Whitehead, 5 bottles catsup; Mrs. J. D. Brown, 3 blankets, 1 bag sag; Mrs. Hodge, 1 comfort; Mrs. Parks, 1 bag dried fruit, some onions and soap; Mrs. Crosland, 4 pair drawers and 4 pair socks; ladies society, 19 lbs. soap; Mrs. L. Blackmer, 1 mattress, 1 pillow, 4 shirts, 2 pair drawers, 7 pair socks, 6 blankets, \$5 cash; for hospital, 36 bottles catsup, 6 bottles brandy, 6 bottles blackberry wine, 6 bottles cordial, 6 bottles grape wine, 2 pair pants, 2 shirts, 3 pair of drawers and old linen; Miss Kate Rice, 2 pair socks; Mrs. A. Henderson, 4 shirts, 2 pair drawers, 13 pair socks, 2 bottles wine, 2 bottles catsup; Mrs. N. O. Wilkinson, 4 bottles catsup, 1 comfort; Mrs. R. Ellis, 10 pair socks, 4 blankets; Mrs. A. Shemwell, 2 blankets, 3 pair socks; Mrs. Max Caldwell, 2 blankets, Mrs. M. Barringer, 5 pair socks; Mrs. J. A. Linn, 3 blankets; Mrs. D. Earnheart, 1 pair socks, Mrs. L. Crawford, 1 bushel potatoes; Mrs. J. Linn, 1 blanket, 2 pair socks. Donations collected by Mr. Jacob Correll. Mrs. Jacob Correll, 2 blankets, 2 comforts, 2 pair socks; Mrs. John Turner, 1 blanket; Mrs. Eliza Rice, 1 blanket; Mrs. Susan Culbertson, 1 blanket; Mrs. Elizabeth Rice, 2 blankets, 2 pair socks; Mrs. Fanny Culbertson, 1 blanket; Mrs. R. T. Wetmore, 1 pair blankets; Mrs. William Correll, 1 blanket; Mrs. Mary Watson, 1 blanket; Mrs. Lydia Culbertson, 1 blanket; Mrs. Joseph Turner, 1 blanket; Mrs. Sarah Grey, 1 blanket; Mrs. B. C. Culbertson, 1 blanket; Mrs. Martha Poster, 1 quilt; Mrs. Sarah Pile, 2 comforts; Miss Caroline Reput, 1 quilt; Mrs. Ann Reput, 1 quilt; Mrs. Jane Barber, 2 pair socks; Mrs. Sarah Rice, 1 pair socks; Miss Susan Tarr, 2 pair socks; Miss Caroline Reput, 2 pair socks; Mrs. Eliza Rice, 2 pair socks; Mrs. Mary C. Gales, 1 pair socks; Mrs. Martha Poster, 2 pair socks; Mrs. Martha McKnight, 1 pair socks; Mr. William Halthman, \$2; Mr. John Rice, \$2; Mr. George O. Tarr, \$2.

CASH ADVANCES ON COTTON.—The people of Georgia are already moving with a view to afford relief to our planters, in the shape of small advances on cotton, wherewith to meet their current expenses and pay the State and Confederate taxes. The Mechanics' Savings and Loan Association, of Savannah, has opened this movement. We give their advertisement:

"Representations have been made by a number of persons that cotton planters needed small cash advances to meet emergencies. To meet this, five cents a pound will be advanced upon cotton, in bales, averaging middling quality, delivered in a brick warehouse in Macon or Griffin; the cotton there to remain until the blockade is removed, so that it can be fairly sold. For this advance, interest at seven per cent. will be charged; also a commission of 2 1/2 per cent., with warehouse expenses and insurance."

PAUL JONES.—"It is only adventurers that perform great actions, and not the sovereigns of large Empires." So says Montesquieu, and the experience of the world proves the truth of the maxim.

Commodore Paul Jones was an adventurer, but he did more for the naval glory of the young American republic than did the government itself.

His little vessels bearing but few guns, manned by few men, but directed by a lion heart and an imperial will, carried terror and destruction into the British channel, and threatened even Albion's haughty King with a visit.

Are there no such men now? Is the race of the sea lions extinct? Cannot something be done to show our ability and power upon the ocean as well as on the land?

Oh! for a Paul Jones!—*Charleston Mercury*.

Extract from a letter from a staff officer of the Army of the Potomac:

"My note has been detained, and in the meantime, I have seen an article in the *Mercury*, of September 28, headed 'Justice to our Generals on the Potomac.' Gen. Beauregard called my attention to it, and authorized me to deny unequivocally the assertion 'that he had applied to President Davis for leave to advance on the enemy and that it had been refused.' I have the means of knowing, and have good reason to believe, that Gens. Johnston, Beauregard and Smith are in full accord with the President (who is now here) as to the policy of the existing operations of the army."

The Memphis Appeal has been shown a specimen of lace, the kind known as *pointe applique*, which was worked by a lady of that city, and will be presented to the lady of President Davis. It contains twenty different patterns, and the Appeal says, will compare favorably with the best European productions of the kind.

SAVING BACON.—A correspondent of the Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate makes a suggestion to the planters of the Confederate States, which it may be worth their while to heed, in reference to the saving of bacon. The gist of the matter is contained in the following extract:

If our planters would refer to quotations, they will observe that molasses can be had in New Orleans at 25 cents per gallon, and rice in Charleston at 3 cents per pound. If they will change their mode of allowance and give 2 1/2 pounds of meat, 2 pounds of rice, 1 quart of molasses, and 1 peck of meal, they will consume home productions, rice and molasses, to the partial exclusion of foreign meat. Estimating the number of full hands at 1,500,000, you will see that this plan, which gives 2 1/2 pounds of meat instead of 4 lbs. per week, will diminish the consumption of bacon 2,250,000 pounds a week in the Confederacy, and the negroes would be much more healthy. It is said that typhoid fever is unknown where molasses is freely used.

A PREDICTION AND A WARNING.—The election to come off on the first Wednesday in November will tell a tale that will unmask the hypocritical, "no party" croakers. We say "hypocritical," because there are honest men, a sort of latitudinarian simpletons, who really think that party can and ought to be abandoned because the country, they say, may be ruled and its affairs administered without party.

But it will unmask the hypocrites among them; for in every district where the old "opposition" sentiment prevailed, oppositionists will be elected; and in every district where democracy prevailed, but where their forces can be divided by urging a plurality of candidates of that stripe into the field, an oppositionist will also be elected if possible.

We call upon our friends of the old democratic guard to mark the prediction, and as brothers, allowing neither personal ambition nor political honors to divide them, to stand to their arms. In the affairs of the army, let politics be silent; but in governing the country, let the democratic banner wave in triumph.—*State Journal*.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.—A serious accident occurred to the Eastern bound freight train of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad on Tuesday last, resulting in damages to the cars and engine to a large amount, as well as occasioning the loss of freight, consisting of groceries of various kinds, together with a quantity of soldiers' baggage—estimated in round numbers at \$50,000 or \$60,000. Owing to the heavy rains of Monday, the mountain streams were very much swollen, and while the train, of nine cars, was crossing Pea creek, in Wythe county, an abutment of the bridge was washed away, precipitating the engine and cars into the water below, and making an almost wreck of them. Several of the cars, we are informed, were carried by the force of the water 200 or 300 yards below the place, where the accident occurred at. The engineer and fireman escaped by swimming, and a negro brakeman who could not swim was washed some distance down the stream, when he was rescued by the exertions of persons who witnessed the accident. No other persons were on the train at the time. In consequence of the accident the running of the passenger trains is somewhat interrupted, but we learn that the damages will be rebuilt, so as to cause no detention, by Saturday next.—*Lynchburg Republican*.

SINGULAR FREAK OF NATURE.—A horse the property of Mr. Evans, resident in Lower Salem, died instantly, in harness, at Lynchburg Depot, on Saturday last, from fright. A train of cars was approaching, and his driver stepped from his buggy, for the purpose of securing him more effectually. He had scarcely grasped the bridle when the horse trembled and fell dead in his tracks. It is a most remarkable instance of the effect of emotions of alarm upon the beast kind, and as such is worthy of record. Had a Minnie ball pierced his heart, his death could not have been more sudden.—*Sumter Watchman*.

WISE COUNTY CALLS FOR HELP.—We see in the Abingdon Democrat that the people of Wise county called last week, through Mr. Bickley, who reached there on Wednesday of that week for immediate help. A letter was received there on the day before, from a reliable gentleman residing in Kentucky, stating that there were 2,500 Federal troops at Louisa, Lawrence county, on Sandy river. It is thought in Kentucky that their intention is to invade Southwestern Virginia by way of Pound Gap. That Gap is one of great importance, affording, as it does, a direct route to the salt works, railroad and lead mines, which, in the event of the supposed invasion, would be in imminent danger. We hope the Confederate authorities will attend to it in time. The people of Wise confess their inability to hold the Pass, unless provided with men, arms and ammunition—all of which are scarce in the Southwest.

HOW TO MEET SLANDER.—A blacksmith having been slandered, was advised to apply to the courts for redress. He replied, with true wisdom, "I shall never sue anybody for slander. I can go into my shop, and work out a better character in six months than I could get in a court house in a year."



## FURTHER PARTICULARS.

MOBILE, Oct. 9.—A special dispatch from Pensacola to the Advertiser and Register of this city, gives the following gratifying news:

Last night 1,000 Confederate troops under command of Gen. Anderson, crossed the Bay and landed on Santa Rosa Island. At 2 o'clock this morning they stormed the camp of Billy Wilson's Zouaves, burning and destroying every building except the hospital, also immense quantities of rations, equipments, stores and munitions.

All the cannon were spiked and a total destruction of the camp effected.

Loss of the Confederates 40 killed and wounded. Loss of the enemy very great.

Capt. Bradford, of Florida, killed; Lieut. Nelms, of Georgia, killed; and Walter Bugler of the Continentals desperately wounded.

John Burgess was killed, Gen. Anderson was wounded in the arm.

Lieut. Sayre was wounded in the hip.

The list is imperfect and it is impossible to get all the particulars to night.

Our force engaged was composed of three companies of the 5th Georgia Regiment, 14 members of the Mobile Continentals, three companies of Regulars, a detachment of Mississippians, a detachment of Georgians under Lieutenants Hollingrist and Nelms, 200 Alabamians, and a detachment of naval officers and marines under Captain Brent.

Major Vogdes, of the U. S. army, is one of the numerous prisoners in our hands.

Lieut. Slaughter, of the Mobile Continentals was captured while carrying a flag of truce.

Our victory was complete.

## OUR GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The Richmond Examiner gives us some interesting information concerning the financial condition of the Confederate Government.

In the early part of the year, the government authorized a loan of \$15,000,000. Some \$8,000,000 of it were promptly subscribed for, and it had been generally supposed that by this time the whole loan had been taken. This is a popular mistake. There are still five millions of this loan not taken, and for which, we understand, the Government has still open its books for subscription.

The produce loan as first called for was to have been 1,000,000 bales of cotton valued at \$50,000,000. Since then it was found necessary to increase the amount to two millions of bales, half the estimated amount of the crop.

But the Examiner gives us one very important item of information, and one that will no doubt be received with gratification by our planters—It is this: that it is not unlikely that the residue of the crop left unsubscribed will be taken at a fair price by the Government, and treasury notes be given therefor, so as to relieve the planters of any embarrassment, and, at the same time, give the people a circulating medium.

The produce loan, thus far, has been a complete success, but yet its conditions somewhat embarrassed the planter, as it was to be paid for in 8 per cent bonds. Should the Government purchase the remainder of the crop at fair prices, paying for it in treasury notes, giving us therefore a circulating medium, it would materially relieve the planters in purchasing their necessary supplies.—Southern Guardian.

PUNCH ON MRS. LINCOLN.—The American correspondent of the London "Standard" states, we know not how truly, that her Majesty Mrs. Lincoln is doing much to make King Abraham unpopular. Her conduct is described as that of an uneducated female without good sense, who has been unluckily elevated into sphere for which she cannot easily fit herself. This may or may not be, but when the writer in question, is desirous to clinch the nail, adds, "In fact Mrs. Lincoln is making a perfect Judy of herself," we beg to scrunch that correspondent under the heel of our thickest cricketing shoes and he is hereby serunched accordingly. Making a Judy of herself, indeed! What nobler aspiration, what more beautiful ambition, could fill the bosom of created woman? To fit herself to be a bride for Punch, should Azrael, or Sir C. C., vary existing arrangements, or should Punch think favorably of Mormonism! The correspondent of the "Standard" has unwittingly bestowed on Mrs. L. the highest praise which pen can set down; and if it be true that a lady of such a nature is the Queen Regnant in the Union, the North is, indeed, to be congratulated. We hope to hear more of her Judyish proclivities.—Punch.

LOOK TO THE DEPARTMENTS.—The New York Herald, of the 20th, contains a complete list of every brigade, regiment, company and commissioned officer, together with the number of men in each company, of our army in Virginia. This information can only be obtained from the War Department in Richmond, and it is evident that some official connected therewith is a spy and the bribed agent of that infamous sheet. We are informed that numerous old officers from the Departments at Washington have been introduced into the various bureaux at Richmond, on account of their experience and facility in the dispatch of business, and in this way the traitor, doubtless, insinuated himself into our camp. Let the Cabinet look well to the matter.—Savannah Republican.

## AN ORDINANCE TO SECURE TO CERTAIN OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by this Convention and it is hereby ordained by authority of the same, That all officers and soldiers in the service of the State, or of the Confederate States, who are of the age of twenty-one years, and who are citizens of this State, or who, if within the State, shall be absent from their respective counties at elections hereafter to be held, if the exigencies of the times shall permit, shall be entitled to vote for Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, and members of the General Assembly for their respective counties; and shall also be entitled to vote for Governor, Electors, for President and Vice-President of the Confederate States, and for members of the Confederate Congress for their respective districts.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That three freeholders of the respective companies, under the direction of the commanding officers of the regiments to which they belong, shall open polls on Thursday before the day appointed for holding elections in this State, and said elections shall be conducted in all respects according to the laws of this State. The three freeholders aforesaid shall prepare a fair copy of the votes polled, and shall transmit the same with the list of voters to the Sheriffs of their respective counties; and where officers and soldiers in the same companies shall vote in different counties or different Congressional districts, the said freeholders shall specify accordingly, and make returns to the Sheriffs of the different counties above referred to.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, That the Sheriffs of the respective counties of this State shall count the votes of the said officers and soldiers, within seven days after the elections; and they shall not declare the result of the said election until the seven days above mentioned shall have expired.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, That this ordinance shall be in force from and after the day of its ratification; provided, This ordinance shall be in force during the existence of the present war with the United States and no longer.

Read three times and passed, 25th of June, 1861.

W. N. EDWARDS,

Pres. of Convention.

Walter I. Steele, Secretary,

L. C. Edwards, Assistant Secretary.

## MILITIA MUSTERS

An intelligent working man—a subscriber of ours at Sparta—writes us a long letter, complaining of the heavy tax upon his time in being compelled to muster "two or three days in the week." His chief complaint, however, and to his credit be it said, is in being taken so much from his work to be drilled by officers who need drilling as much as he himself does. We can not find space for our correspondent's letter; but we think he has just cause of complaint. He asks us if he is compelled by law to muster as often as his officers choose to call him out. This is our answer: The new militia law of S. pt. 20, 1861, provides that a Brigadier General shall review at least once a year the regiments composing his brigade. The Colonel shall assemble his regiment twice in each year for drill and review. And it shall be the duty of the Captain "to assemble his company for drill once a month in time of war, and once in three months in time of peace." These are the powers granted to officers of brigades, regiments or companies by law. From these extracts it will be seen that the Captain has power to call out his company for drill only once a month; that the Colonel can call out his regiment only twice a year for drill and review; but that it is left discretionary with the Brigadier General as to the number of times he may call out his brigade, except that he is bound to call it out "at least once a year." We think, then, that company officers have no power to order their men out more than once a month in time of war, and four times a year in time of peace. This is the law.

But still we think it the duty of every man capable of bearing arms—a duty he owes to himself and to his country—to seek every means and opportunity to render himself an efficient well-drilled soldier; and where capable officers desire their men to meet oftener than required by law for drill, they will have no difficulty in getting them out. Where the officers are not capable, drill-masters should be provided.—State Journal.

CINCINNATI ENTRENCHED.—The Cincinnati Gazette, of Tuesday last, says:

The work of throwing up entrenchments on the hills surrounding the city is progressing as rapidly as possible. About 800 laborers are now engaged on the proposed fortifications. The big guns of the Barrack lots—twelve 32 pounders and eight 24's—have not yet been removed, but an order for them was yesterday received by Col. Jones, and it is expected that the work of transporting them to the hills will be commenced this morning. They will soon be in position to thunder forth their welcome to an invading foe.

A Liberia Colonel recently sent this letter on board a man of war:

"Gentlemen of the man of war, I shall be rejoiced to see you on shore. Mrs. H— sends her love, and will be happy to wash your clothes. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, yours, affectionately. J—H—Colonel."

## GEN. PRICE, OF MISSOURI.

The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday, contains the following just and highly complimentary notice of the distinguished officer whose name heads this paragraph:

General Sterling Price, of Missouri, has not only captured Lexington, but he has taken captive the hearts of the Confederate people. There is that in his brilliant achievement and in the mode of its accomplishment, which goes straight to the popular sympathies. At one blow he took more prisoners than all our other generals in all our other encounters combined. He captured, too, a great many arms, and recovered nearly a million of dollars in money from the robbers who had taken possession of it.

But the chief element of his fame, and that which gives its especial éclat, is found in the fact that he was acting on the offensive. It has been the fortune of all others of our commanders who have won important battles, that they have awaited the attack of the enemy. Our forces have chosen the time and tendered the gage of battle, and we have been left simply to its acceptance, and we have generally had our choice of position. But while others have only accepted battle, Gen. Price has made it. He waited not for the attack. He took upon himself the initiative, devised his plans, arranged his movements, and made the onset. And so admirably was all this done, and such was the combination of generalship with gallantry, and mother wit with professional skill, and promptness of action with them all, that he took the enemy from behind their entrenchments and captured them to the last man, with a loss so small, compared with theirs, that the result borders on the marvellous. That moving breast-work of hempen bales, soaked in water to prevent them from taking fire, and rolling over and over in steady advance upon the enemy, was a happy contrivance, suggested far more, however, by common sense, than by the text-books of West Point, and showing a General shrewd in conception and fertile in expedients. Gen. Price has, in short, at one stride reached the very front rank of those in whom the people place their hopes and bestow their admiration. The vigor and the boldness, the management and the dash which he has displayed, and which have been so signally successful, are far better calculated to render useful the good points of volunteer forces, and far more accord with the sentiment of our people, than elaborate preparation for ultimate retreat. Had Gen. Price halted before Lexington to throw up entrenchments, Mulligan would doubtless have been reinforced and the victory escaped us. The vigor, too, with which he is represented as following up his advantage, shows that he considers a victory as meaning something more than holding one's own.

FROM HAMPTON'S LEGION.—THE POTOMAC CERTAINLY BLOCKADED.—Extracts from a private letter received in Charleston, dated Camp Conner, September 29, represent:

We are now encamped upon the banks of the Potomac, near Free Stone Point, where we have had a battery of rifle cannon, consisting of Long Tom, or the Parrot gun taken at Manassas, and our two rifled pieces belonging to the battery of Flying Artillery. We have been busy since our arrival in erecting this battery, using the greatest precaution lest the enemy should discover and shell us before we were ready. Our men worked hard, and we had just completed the work when a tug boat came within 400 yards and commenced shelling us with 9-inch Dahlgren shells. After a few rounds from the tug, a large man of war steamer commenced also, at the distance of two miles, and was getting the range, when Capt. Lee commenced firing in return. Our guns struck the war steamer twice, and she was compelled to withdraw out of range, and when I last saw her, had out most of her boats undergoing repairs. During that day and the next our battery kept up a constant fire upon every thing that passed up and down the river, and damaged a few vessels severely. The river at this point is four miles wide, with a deep channel on both sides.

Last night our guns were removed and Long Tom was sent down to Evans' Point, where a large battery is nearly completed, consisting of one 32-pound and one 40 pound rifled cannon and several large Columbiad, and Dahlgren guns. The channel here is only half a mile wide, running close along the Virginia shore.

Our little battery was only a ruse, or decoy to get the Yankee man-of-war up the river and now that the battery at Evans' Point is completed, the river will be effectually blockaded.

Large numbers of vessels have been plying up and down the river, carrying supplies to Washington. Lincoln cannot afford to have the communication by water cut off, and will probably attempt to destroy our battery and open the river.

It is surprising how well our men undergo hardships. We have been sleeping under the guns on the river bank for four nights, and not one of us sick from it.

The incoming wheat crop of the Northwest is reported, by the best advices that can be obtained on the subject, as exceedingly short; there being a serious falling off from the yield of last year. Accounts from Chicago, the great grain depot of the West, represent the falling off for the present month, as compared with 1860, at nearly half a million of bushels.

The Richmond Dispatch has a savage article on Northern "Life Insurance companies"—assurance companies would, perhaps, be better. After detailing some facts, it says: "These facts should teach the Southern people, after this war, to insure, if they insure at all, in their own societies, and not in them, unless they know all about them from Alpha to Omega. We presume that, as soon as the independence of the South is achieved, there will be an invasion of the South, compared with which the 'grand army' is mere moonshine. There is not a branch of business, genuine or counterfeit, that will not be established here by Northern agents, under high-sounding Southern names. 'Dixie Land' corporations conducted by Cape Cod operators; 'True Southern' mercantile and manufacturing establishments filled up with representatives of Boston, Lowell and Lynn; 'Old Dominion' academies and seminaries under the superintendence of some Praise God Barebones; 'Jeff. Davis' or 'Beauregard' Life Insurance Societies, which will be owned and conducted by some of the Yankee ex-colonels or high privates who are now trying to put us all to death. While Jonathan appears in the character of an open enemy we have nothing to fear. In the way of swindling, robbing, and confiscation, he has now accomplished his worst."

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE WM. LANDER, of Lincoln, as a candidate to represent the people of the Eighth District, in the first regular Congress of the Confederate States.

## SALISBURY PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED BY SPRAGUE BROS. GROCERS.

SALISBURY OCTOBER 15, 1861.

APPLES:					
Dried,	50 to 1 00	SUGAR:	80 to 80		
BACON:		Common,	50 to 60		
Hams,	20 to 20	NAILS,	6 to 7		
Sides,	17 to 18	OATS,	25 to 35		
Hog round,	16 to 18	LINSEED OIL:			
BEEF,	4 to 5	gallon,	1 00 to 1 25		
BEEFWAX,	20 to 20	TANNERS OIL:			
BUTTER,	15 to 20	gallon,	1 75 to 2 00		
CANDLES:		POTATOES:			
Tallow,	15 to 20	Irish, new,	40 to 60		
Adamantine,	40 to 40	Sweet,	40 to 50		
Sperm,	40 to 50	RAGS,	2 to 0		
COFFEE:		SALT:			
Rio,	50 to 50	Sack,	6 00 to 6 00		
CASTINGS,	4 to 5	Bushels,	2 00 to 2 00		
COTTON,	9 to 10	SHEETING:			
Cotton yarn,	1 10 to 1 15	Brown, 4-4,	10 to 12		
CORN,	40 to 50	SUGAR:			
FLOUR:		Brown,	14 to 15		
g sack,	2 00 to 2 25	Loaf,	25 to 00		
g bbl,	4 00 to 4 50	Clarified,	15 to 16		
FEATHERS,	30 to 35	TALLOW,	16 to 15		
IRON:		Turpentine,	37 to 00		
Bar,	5 to 00	WIND,	30 to 35		
Moulds,	5 to 00	WOOL GLASS:			
Tire,	5 to 6	10 by 12	2 25 to 0 00		
LARD,	12 to 14	12 by 14	2 50 to 0 00		
MEAL,	50 to 60				

## Corn and Wheat Wanted.

WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR any quantity of old corn and wheat, at the distillery.

M. & E. MYERS.

Oct 8-11

## \$100 REWARD.

LOST BETWEEN SALISBURY AND GOLD HILL. A pocket book. Whoever has found and will bring the pocket book to Mr. Rowzee, Mansion House, Salisbury, shall receive the above reward.

S. GROSE.

Oct 8-31

## NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN DULY APPOINTED by authority of the Confederate States, are ready to receive subscriptions for Coupon Bonds or transferable stock, in pursuance of the Act of said States, passed Feb. 1861, and to give receipts on the payment of the money.

D. F. CALDWELL,  
JOHN I. SHAVER, } Com.  
W. MURPHY.

Sept. 13-41

## CAVALRY.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO RAISE A TROOP OF ONE hundred picked men and horses, to serve in the army of the Confederate States, during the war. I shall take men from any county, and require the trooper to be a man of good size, good appearance, good moral character, and of intelligence.

Each trooper is desired to furnish his own horse, if possible, for which he will be paid forty cents per day, and has his horse insured by the Government, against all accidents and casualties from disease.

If a trooper cannot furnish his own horse, he will have one given to him.

The troop is intended for special service, and will be attached to no regiment of cavalry or infantry.

R. K. MOORE.

Any one who wishes to join, apply to W. J. Mills, who has charge of the recruiting office in Salisbury. Aug 20-11

PATRONIZE NORTHERN PAPERS

NO LONGER,

But Sustain Those at Home.

THE THIRD VOLUME OF THE

SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

Published at Augusta, Ga., will commence on the 25th of May, containing choice reading for the Farm, the field, and the Fireside. Terms \$2.00 per annum. Now is the time to subscribe.



## Prospectus OF THE HERALD OF TRUTH, A RELIGIOUS JOURNAL TO BE ISSUED WEEKLY AT NEWTON, N. C.

The Herald will be devoted to the interest of the Church of Christ in general, without respect to sects or denominations. Nothing, therefore, will be allowed space in its columns, which would offend a Christian of any denomination, who believes in the great leading doctrines of the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ. Its leading design will be to present a medium of doctrinal truths, upon which all orthodox branches may stand and call each other brethren; while, too, it will lend its aid in giving publicity to the Meetings, Synods, Presbyteries and Conferences of any special denomination; and occasionally it may contain quotations of sermons and speeches of the different denominations. But in all cases it will not endorse any doctrine that does not chime in with the spirit of this Prospectus.

It shall be, furthermore, the good pleasure of this periodical to advance and sustain all institutions and enterprises that look to the moral and civil interests of our country. And, as the Editor has for many years been associated with the youths of our country in the capacity of instructor, he designs devoting a special column to their benefit, thus making the paper a religious family periodical, bearing upon its bosom useful lessons and salutary truths to all.

The Herald will contain, weekly, four pages of reading matter, printed upon good paper, and in type that cannot be excelled for largeness and beauty of impression, by any in the State.

**TERMS:**  
One copy, one year, in advance, \$1.00  
Clubs of 10, 9.00  
" 25, 23.00  
" 40, 36.00  
" 50, 45.00

All letters containing subscriptions and money for the Herald, must be directed as follows:  
"Proprietor of the Herald of Truth, Newton, N. C."  
All communications must be addressed to "Rev. R. L. ABERNETHY, Happy Home, N. C." Subscription containing the money, can always be sent through the mails, at the Proprietor's risk. Subscriptions can be forwarded at once, as the first No. of the Herald will be issued in October.

R. L. ABERNETHY, Editor.  
P. S.—While the paper will contain but few advertisements, it will give the most important war news from time to time.  
Newton, N. C., Sept. 1861.

## GENERAL ORDER. Headquarters 63d. Reg. N. C. Militia, July 15th, 1861.

**TO THE COMMISSIONED AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF SAID REGIMENT:**  
Companies will continue to muster at their usual muster grounds, once a month, according to former orders. There will be no encampment of the Regiment, nor any part of it. Companies will not be required to come to Salisbury for the purpose of being drilled, but will continue to be drilled at their respective places of parade.

able, at this season of the year.  
By order of  
B. R. MOORE,  
Col. Commandant.

R. P. BESSEMER, Adjutant.  
July 16-17

**BARREL STAVES WANTED.**  
THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL ENTER INTO A CONTRACT to purchase a large quantity of White Oak Staves suitable for making whiskey barrels.  
Persons having white oak timber will find a profitable business by making early application to  
M. & E. MYERS.  
Aug. 28. 62-17

## Medical Notice.

After the 30th day of this month, our books will be closed, and we, the undersigned, will thereafter practice medicine for cash only, or its equivalent.

We regret the necessity which compels us to adopt this system; but as we are required to pay cash for all we purchase in town and country, this course seems to us absolutely necessary, in order to provide for our families the necessities of life.

Persons indebted to us for past services will please call and settle their accounts either by cash or note. Country produce will be taken in payment of our bills at the market price.

ALEX. LONG, M. D.  
M. WHITEHEAD, M. D.  
J. J. SUMMERELL, M. D.

Sept 24-s-wlm

## RECRUITS WANTED For Company G, North Carolina State Troops.

I WANT IMMEDIATELY, a number of recruits for my Company. Every recruit as soon as he arrives, will receive a  
**BOUNTY OF \$15.00**  
and from \$12 to \$20 per month, exclusive of board and clothes. Our Regiment is now at Camp Jones, four miles from Manassas.  
Persons wishing to volunteer, should apply to the  
Banner Office, Salisbury, N. C.

JAMES A. CRAIG, Capt.  
Co. G 6th Reg. N. C. S. T.

Aug 16-17

**LARGE MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA.**  
PEARCES, LARGE NEW MAP OF NORTH CAROLINA—perhaps the best Map of the State yet published, showing all the principal mountains with the Railroads and county Towns and other interesting points, neatly laid off. Only six left, and as it will be a long time, doubtless, before we can obtain them so handsomely printed, those who desire them will do well to call soon. Kept at the Salisbury Book Store.

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned, who formerly occupied the room as a Tailor Shop, one door above Meroney & Bro., begs leave to state that he has procured a room opposite the Market House where he may at all times be found ready to do work in the finest styles and with dispatch. Thanking my customers for their patronage during the past year, I solicit a continuance of the same, pledging myself to "give 'em fits" in the latest and most approved style. Cleaning and pressing done with neatness and despatch.  
C. N. PRICE.  
Jan 22 3-17

## SHOES! SHOES!

### AT THE NEW STORE!

WE HAVE GOT A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT of Shoes on hand, and are receiving daily some more, which we promise to sell 25 per cent lower than any other house in this State.

HAMMERSLAG & MENDELS.  
April 10. 42-17

## York's Grammars.

YORK'S INTRODUCTORY GRAMMAR for sale at J. J. STEWART'S BOOK STORE  
Salisbury May 14.

## WANTED.

50,000 PAIR OF WOOLEN SOCKS

For the North Carolina Soldiers.

Office of the Assistant Q. M. & P. M. of the N. C. Army, Salisbury, August 15, 1861.

THE HIGHEST HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH WILL be paid for woolen socks. I appeal to the Patriotic ladies of North Carolina to furnish them, and am satisfied the call will not be in vain.

I would prefer them thick and made long in the leg.

A. MYERS.  
Assistant Q. M. & P.

Aug 16-17

## The Confederate Loan.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED Commissioners, to receive subscriptions of Stock to the Confederate Loan, would most earnestly and respectfully appeal to the patriotism of the people of Rowan County, to come forward with their well known liberality and uphold the Government, and sustain the credit of the Confederate States.

We ask of you to subscribe a portion of your crops, for which you will receive the Bonds of the Confederate States, bearing eight per cent. per annum.

By thus sustaining our Government in the noble struggle against the Black Republican hordes invading our soil, we shall defend our liberties, our lives, our homes and firesides, our wives and our children from the blood stained hands of our enemies, and free ourselves from the yoke of oppression and despotism.

B. CRAIG,  
J. W. HALL,  
SAMUEL REEVES, } Commissioners.  
JOHN I. SHAVER.

July 26, 1861-17

## LAND FOR SALE.

Wishing to concentrate my hands on one place I will sell the Plantation on which I reside, containing 330 acres. Nearly one half the tract is in woods, and lies along side the N. C. R. R. There is some 40 acres of river and branch bottoms, and excellent improvements. The location is convenient, being within five miles of Salisbury and very healthy.

JNO. A. BRADSHAW.  
March 19, 1861. 11-10 mos

## Dr. J. Bovee Dod's IMPERIAL WINE

**BITTERS**  
AKE made from a pure and unadulterated Wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States. Also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Day-berry.

## WE CHALLENGE THE WORLD TO PRODUCE THEIR EQUAL!

We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent Physician in the country will approve of and recommend. As a remedy for  
**INCIDENTAL CONSUMPTION.**

Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a Tonic, they are UNSURPASSED!

For Sore Throat, so common among the Clergy, they are truly valuable.

For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book-Keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial.

As a Beverage, they are wholesome, innocent, and delicious to the taste. They produce all the exhilarating effects of Brandy or Wine, without intoxicating; and are a valuable remedy for persons addicted to excessive use of strong drink, and wish to refrain from it. They are pure and entirely free from the poisons contained in the adulterated Wines and Liquors with which the country is flooded.

These Bitters not only cure, but prevent Disease, and should be used by all who live in a country where the water is bad, or where Chills and Fevers are prevalent. Being entirely innocent and harmless, they may be given freely to Children and Infants with impunity.

Physicians, Clergymen, and temperance advocates, as an act of humanity, should assist in spreading these truly valuable Bitters over the land, and thereby essentially aid in banishing Drunkenness and Disease.

CHARLES WIDFIELD & CO.,  
Proprietors.

And for sale by  
HENDERSON & ENNISS,  
Sole Agents for Salisbury.  
June 26. 53-17

## MIL A. J. ROSEMAN, M. D.,

HAVING studied in prominent Medical Colleges and Hospitals, both North and South, and having been practicing in the various departments for nine years with good success, he continues to offer his services to the public where he is located, and by strict attention to his profession will endeavor to merit a liberal patronage as heretofore, and holds himself in readiness at all hours, day and night, for professional calls.  
Office at Roseman's Store.  
July 22. 16 \*3m.

**A T HENDERSON & ENNISS'** new Drug and Chemical Store, Physicians will find a select Stock of Pure Chemicals, Extracts, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments, &c., &c. Great care is exercised in the preparation of Syrups, Tinctures, Fluid Extracts, and Ointments, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and conformably with recent improvements in Pharmacy.  
Salisbury Jan. 18, 1859.

**Dr. R. P. BESSEMER,**  
SURGEON DENTIST, SALISBURY.  
North Carolina, has removed to the  
Dental Rooms on the corner formerly occupied by Dr. Bason, where he is prepared to attend all operations connected with his profession.  
January 1, 1859. 17

**Dr. W. H. HOWERTON.**  
HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED in the town of Salisbury, offers his professional service to the citizens of the town, and surrounding country. He, at all times, (unless professionally engaged,) may be found at the "BOYDEN HOUSE."  
Salisbury, April 2nd 1861. 13-17

## N. N. FLEMING.

HAS removed his Law Office to the new Brick Row, opposite the old County Court Clerk's Office.  
January 1, 1859.

## LAW NOTICE.

**ROBERT E. LOVE, COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,** has removed his office to the building in the rear of the Court House, formerly used as the county court Clerk's Office.  
Feb. 21. 35-17

## W. L. SAUNDERS.

Attorney-at-Law, Salisbury, North Carolina.  
WILL attend the courts of ROWAN, STANLY and CABARRUS Counties. Office opposite the Hardware Store, next door to Cowan's Brick Row.  
January 1, 1859. 17

## Attention Military Companies;

THE SUBSCRIBER IS PREPARED TO FURNISH to Companies the Military Fatigue Cap, of Home Manufacture and material, well made and fashionably got, and at low price. Address  
JAS. H. ENNISS,  
Salisbury, N. C.

May 21-17

## POSITIVELY THE LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF A. & W. MYERS, either by note or open account are notified that if payment is not made to me by February court they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection. Pay up and save costs.  
W. MYERS.  
Jan. 17th, 1860. 30-17

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROWAN COUNTY;** Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1861.  
Ordered by the Court, that the Patrol or Guard for the Town of Salisbury, have full power to visit any suspected places beyond the limits of the town, and to arrest and confine in town any disorderly or suspected persons found beyond the limits of town in the same manner that they would arrest and confine disorderly or suspected persons in town.

JAMES E. KERR, Clerk.

May 21-17.

## NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.  
All claims against the late firm must be presented to J. J. Stewart, and all debts due it must be paid to him.  
J. J. STEWART,  
W. L. SAUNDERS.

May 28, 1861.

## TOWN ORDER.

It is hereby ordered that the Town Patrol of Salisbury, have discretionary power to arrest and lock up in the Calaboose any person, white or black, who may be found in the streets of Salisbury after dark, who shall be guilty of any disorderly conduct or be unable to give a satisfactory account of himself, and any person so committed to be brought before me for further proceedings on the following morning.  
JNO. I. SHAVER,  
INTENDANT.  
May 7, 1861. 19-17

## BOOKS.

**J. J. STEWART IS PREPARED TO FURNISH AT** short notice Colleges, Schools Academies and the public generally with any Books that may be wanted, at the lowest prices possible. He always keeps on hand a well selected lot of cheap Family Bibles, Bibles for Churches with Hymns to suit the latest and most popular publications of the times, writing and printing paper of all sizes, cheaper than ever before offered, by the ream or at retail, blank Books of every description and size, Pens, Envelopes, Pictures, etc., etc. Also Pearce's large new map of the State of North Carolina.

**INKS.**  
Harrison's Ink, Harrison's Columbian Ink, Japan Inks all sizes, Black Blue and Red; Harrison's Carmine Ink, Arnold's Writing Fluid, the best known, very cheap for cash.

**WALL PAPER.**  
To his already large and beautiful assortment of wall paper, he has just received a large lot of the latest patterns, which for beauty, style, and cheapness are far superior to any ever before offered in this market. Window Shades, Fire Screens, etc., etc.

Orders of anything in his line solicited.  
Salisbury N. C. February 19. 17-17

## Time Table, WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD.

SUPR. OFFICE, Salisbury June 15th, 1861.

On and after the 17th inst., a Train of Cars will leave Salisbury daily and run according to the following schedule.

STATIONS.	TRAIN WEST.		TRAIN EAST.	
	Whole Dist.	Arrive A. M.	Leave A. M.	Arrive P. M.
Salisbury			7.45	5.45
Third Creek	13	8.29	8.34	4.55
Statesville	25	9.10	9.20	4.10
Catawba	38	10.05	10.10	3.20
Newton	50	10.46	10.55	2.40
Hickory Tavern	60	11.33	11.40	2.00
Icard	70	12.10		1.30
Morganton	81			

Passengers will dine at Icard's.

JAS. C. TURNER, Eng. & Supt.  
W. N. C. R. R.

Salisbury, June 18, 1861-17

## CASH SYSTEM ADOPTED!

Great Reduction in Prices.

## SELLING

## Off For Cash Only!

**McNEELY & YOUNG**  
WILL sell their entire stock of Spring and Summer Goods at greatly reduced prices for CASH ONLY. We have been compelled by our long credit customers to adopt the above plan. From the reduction in prices it will be greatly to the interest of all who have money to spend for Goods to trade with us.

COME AND SEE

McNEELY & YOUNG.

Notice.

We now make our last call on all persons having open accounts with us to come forward and settle either by CASH or NOTE.

We have waited too long already on a great many persons, and are determined now to close accounts.

McNEELY & YOUNG.

April 20 16 17

## March 25th, 1861.

## NEW SPRING

## SUMMER GOODS!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THE PLEASURE to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is receiving his usual stock of

**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.**

comprising a rich assortment of all the latest styles of

**LADIES' DRESS GOODS,**

consisting in part of Silks, Bergeries, Grenadines, Berge Anglaise, Mozambique, Organdis, Chateaus; also, a large stock of embroideries, to all of which he asks a special examination—also a full assortment of Bleached Domestic Linens, House-keeping goods, &c., &c.

A. MYERS,  
No. 4 Granite Building,  
Salisbury, N. C.

March 26, 1861. 12-17

## BOYDEN HOUSE,

## SALISBURY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM

his friends and the public that he has, as agent for Wm. H. and C. M. Howerton, taken charge of this well-known and popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in a pleasant and business part of the city. The House and furniture are entirely new, and he intends to sustain the reputation of the house as a

**A First Class Hotel.**

An Omnibus will always be found at the Station on the arrival of the trains, ready to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge.

Regular Boarders, Lawyers and Jurors will find a comfortable home at this house. It is conveniently located.

THOS. HOWERTON, Agt.  
Feb. 1st, 1860. 44-17

## Fine Shirts and Collars.

If you wish to purchase fine Shirts and Collars call at the Great Clothing Emporium of

DAVID WEIL,  
No. 2, Granite Row.

## SALT! SALT! SALT!

A LARGE LOT IN SEAMLESS BAGS FOR sale low, by  
MAY 29. SPRAGUE BROS. 67-17

## Swan Island Guano

## FOR SALE BY

## SPRAGUE BROS.

THE ABOVE GUANO IS SAID TO BE A better fertilizer for the culture of Tobacco, Cotton, Grains, Roots, Grapes, &c., than any other imported.

A trial is all that is necessary to prove its superiority.

SPRAGUE BROS.

March 19 11-17

**BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' Almanac**

for the year 1861, for sale wholesale and retail at J. J. STEWART'S Book Store.

Oct. 23. 70-17